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THE BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW

A Guide To New Braille Publications

Specimen

Sept - Oct 1921

A Monthly Periodical in Braille
Grade One and a Half

Distributed Free To Blind Readers Throughout the World
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Lucille A. Goldthwaite
The New York Public Library
New York City

Printed and Published by the

AMERICAN BRAILLE PRESS

FOR

WAR and Civilian Blind Inc

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABFR American Brotherhood of Free Reading for the Blind

1544 Hudson Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

ALA American Library Association.

APH American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.

ARC American Red Cross, 315 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C.

CPH Clovernook Printing House for the Blind, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

HC Hand-copied.

HMP Howe Memorial Press, Perkins Institution, Watertown, Mass.

FWCP Reading with a Purpose Series.

UBP Universal Braille Press, 739 N. Vermont Avenue, Los

Angeles, California.

NFB New Hampshire, Society, Sonyment, Indiana.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMPA Western Conference of Film Boards for the United States and Canada area, Los Angeles, California.

LA Jewish Library Association.

LCP Jewish Publication Society for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.

LPC Jewish Day Press, Ministry for Jewish Affairs, P.T.O.

CCB Universal Jewish Press for the Blind, St. Louis, Mo.

MC Zone Central Area, Jewish Institution, Milwaukee, Wis.

UCP Universal Mobile Press, 720 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

Foreword

This new monthly magazine, the Braille Book Review, sponsored by the American Braille Press and The New York Public Library, has a definite service to offer. Its aim is to stimulate an interest in reading among those who read by touch. This field has not been covered by other braille magazines in America, for the majority of these are concerned with affairs of general interest and some have specialized in literary news.

We are living in what is often referred to as a great reading age. Certainly every imaginable device which may tend to develop the reading habit is being brought to bear upon the public. Librarians are especially concerned at present with the encouragement of reading among adults. Their technical journals teem with the reports of committees formed to investigate and to study the reading of adults from every conceivable point of view. But while every effort is made to cultivate reading among the adults who see, little has been done to tempt the reader who is blind to develop the same habit. Owing to the expense involved, direct information to blind readers concerning the literature at their command has been necessarily limited. Librarians have realized this but can do little beyond supplying the usual printed catalogs and an occasional embossed one. Editors have realized it and have given space to book announcements, but these measures are not enough. The Federal appropriation of $100,000 is an accomplished fact. In time a good collection of literature will result. It has become necessary to develop some means by which readers may keep themselves informed of new publications and be given some technical aid in the use of the library resources of the country. The Braille Book Review will attempt to give this service. We ask you indulgence as editorship is new to us. The program outlined below is to a certain extent tentative and may undergo some changes in response to demands from the public. Constructive suggestions will be welcome but lack of time makes it impossible to acknowledge letters from readers.

The program will include:

1. Announcements of new publications. With the co-operation of the publishing houses for the blind, each issue of the magazine will give a list of the books published during the preceding month. A brief descriptive note or a short book review will accompany each title.

These will usually be taken from one of three sources: The Booklist, the 1926 Catalog (both of which are publications of the American Library Association), or the Book Review Digest of the H. W. Wilson Company. This company is known to the library profession as the source of many excellent lists and catalogs--a provider of library tools. The greater part of the magazine will probably consist of these announcements.

2. Library and press notes. These will include news items and occasional articles on the work of the various libraries and printing houses for the blind written by those best qualified for the task.

3. Reading lists on special subjects, such as radio, salesmanship, Russia, etc., in short, any subject for which there seems to be a sufficient demand. These lists will include material in grade 2 and books made by hand, as well as books in grade 1½ from the presses.

4. Reprints of sketches of living authors.

5. If space permits, reprinted articles dealing with the best literature of the past.

The present copy of this magazine is a specimen copy. The magazine will be published monthly by the American Braille Press beginning January 1932. It will carry an average of 64 pages per issue. The nominal registration fee will be the same as for all periodicals from the press, namely, 50 cents per annum. Applications giving clearly full name and address, with 50 cents either in American stamps or preferably in international money order should be sent to the "Braille Book Review", American Braille Press, 74 Rue Lauriston, Paris, France.

Applicants are earnestly requested to put a five cent stamp on their letters and also to state clearly that this remittance applies to the new "Braille Book Review." Should the number of subscriptions prove insufficient, the money will be returned. The advance copy is being sent to all registered readers of the "American Review for the Blind," and the "International Braille Magazine." We shall be glad to send a specimen copy to any person whose name is suggested by any of our readers.

These will usually be taken from one of three sources: The Booklist, the ALA Reading Lists of which are publications of the American Library Association, or the book review digest of the H. W. Wilson Company. This company is known to the library profession as the source of many excellent lists and catalogs--a provider of library tools. The greater part of the magazine will probably consist of these announcements.

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3. Reading lists on special subjects, such as radio, salesmanship, music, etc., in short, any subject for which there seems to be a sufficient demand. These lists will include material in print & and copies made by hand, as well as books in press if from the presses.

4. Reprints of sketches of living authors.

5. If space permits, reprinted articles dealing with the new literature of the day.

The present copy of this magazine is a special-run copy. The magazine will be published monthly by the American Traffic Press beginning January 1940. It will carry an average of 24 pages per issue. The annual registration fee will be the same as for all periodicals from the press, namely, 50 cents per annum. Applications giving clearly full name and address, with 50 cents either in American stamps or preferably in international money order should be sent to the "Traffic Book Review", American Traffic Press, 74 Pue Lauriston, Paris, France.

Applicants are earnestly requested to put a five cent stamp on their letter and also to state clearly that this remittance applies to the new "Traffic Book Review." Should the number of subscriptions prove insufficient, the money will be returned. The advance copy is being sent to all registered readers of the "American Review for the Blind," and the "International Traffic Magazine." We shall be glad to send a specimen copy to any person whose name is suggested by any of our readers.

Recent Publications--

Addams, Jane. Second twenty years at Hull-house, September 1909 to September 1929. 1930. 5v. APH This book is less occupied with the activities of the famous settlement house than with the author's reflections on the world affairs of these twenty years. It is sound, constructive comment.

Bacheller, Irving A. Candle in the wilderness. 1930. 3v. HMP A story of romance and adventure, the scene laid in New England about 1634.

Bailey, Temple. Princess Anne. 1917. 2v. CPH Romance in which the scene changes from a quiet Southern town to fashionable New York and three love affairs run to a comfortable conclusion.

Bennett, Arnold. How to live on 24 hours a day. 1910. APH Essays which reflect upon the value of a day; brief, witty and at the same time full of excellent practical advice.

Biggers, Earl D. Black camel. 1929. 2v. APH Detective story, leads reader through a maze of difficulties that both delight and bewilder.

Bowers, Claude G. Jefferson and Hamilton; the struggle for democracy in America. 1925. 6v. UBP A section of American history written with metriculous care for its authenticity, yet having the graphic power of a great drama. Professor Wm. E. Dodd, American history Department, University of Chicago, writes: The most interesting book that has ever been written about the two greatest antagonists this country has produced...If the reader wishes to know the spirit of that stormy age, the fundamental differences of parties, he can nowhere find a better portrait and assessment of them; not a word of propaganda, or a line of mispresentation, and all in a form and style that distinguish the author.

Boyd, James. Marching on. 1927. 5v. APH A fine historical novel which recreates the period of the Civil War with vivid realism and from a somewhat unusual point of view--that of a North Carolina farmer who, although too poor to possess slaves, considers himself equal in birth of the wealthy plantation owner. James Fraser, the hero, is a descendant of that other Fraser who appeared in Drums (in braille).

Ludwig, Sara. Joanna Godden; poems at half-price. Hogarth Press to Harcourt Brace. 1930.
Dv. 48p. This book is here presented with the qualities of the Hogarth original Hogarth
Press gift. The author's reflections on the small mysteries of those small places. It is
sound, constructive comment.

McMillan, Lydia A. Dwells in the Wilderness. 1930. Dv. 32p. A story of romance and
adventure, the scene laid in the Indian Ocean Isle.

Melin, Theodore. Without Love. 1927. Dv. 32p. Romance in which the scene shifts from
a quiet northern town to Fashionable New York and Paris. Lots of action, and a satisfac-
tory conclusion.

Bennett, Arnold. How to live on 24 hours a day. 1910. Dv. Energy might reflect upon
the value of a day; belief, step out of the ruts into full of wonderful practical
advice.

Stevens, Paul L. Money sense. 1930. Dv. 32p. Understandable money, basic sense (usual)
a table of attributes that both sellers and buyers.

Sweet, Charles D. Jefferson and Jackson; the struggle for democracy in America. 1929.
Dv. 32p. A section of American history written with particular care for its attain-
ability, yet having the provable basis of a great drama. Professor Dr. E. Lord, Brazier
Laboratory Department, University of Colorado, writes: The most interesting book that has
ever been written about the two greatest contemporaries this country has produced...If the
reader wishes to know the spirit of that strong age, the fundamental differences of
parties, he can nowhere find a better portrait and assessment of them; not a word of
prejudice, or a line of misrepresentation, and all in a fine and noble that distinguish
the author.

Ford, James. Wrestling on. 1927. Dv. 32p. A fine historical novel which reproduces
the period of the Civil War with vivid realism and from a somewhat unusual point of
view--that of a North Carolina Tory's son, although he goes to possess slaves, con-
siders himself equal to right of the warring plantation owner. James Fraser, the hero,
is a descendant of that sober Tenant who appears in terms (in profile).

d, Richard E. Little America. 1930. 4v. UBP This narrative of the Byrd Antartic expedition, which takes its title from the base established on the Ross Ice Barrier is a general account of the expedition, the scientific records of which will be published later. The account of the elaborate preparations, the trip to the Bay of Whales, the building of Little America and its radio towers, the long winter there, the flight to the Pole on Thanksgiving Day--all this is a story of the successful application of radio, aviation, and engineering to the most difficult voyage of discovery.

Byrne, Donn. Brother Saul. 1927. 6v. APH A novel based upon the dramatic incidents of St. Paul's life and wanderings, with a brilliant background of shifting scenes in the days of early Christianity.

Caldwell, Otis. W. and E.E.Slosson, ed. Science remaking the world. 1923. 4v. APH Sixteen lectures interpreting modern science as it appears in the home, street and factory by explaining recent discoveries and applications, the efforts which have led to them and the personalities concerned in them.

Couzens, Reginald C. Stories of the months and days. 2v. APH Gives a general historical account of the division of time. Groups myths and legends under months and days of the week with quotations from literature.

Davis, Wm.S. Gilman of Redford; a story of Boston and Harvard College on the eve of the revolution. 1927. 8v. APH Unusually good historical novel picturing New England's social life and customs during that period.

De La Roche, Mazo. White-oaks of Jalna. 1929. 3v. APH Sequel to "Jalna" which is noted in the Booklist as a vivid and passionate domestic picture of life on a large Canadian farm, an unusual family group, most unusually portrayed. Humor, drama, and pathos have been woven dexterously into one theme. In "White-oaks of Jalna" the history of this turbulent family continues with young Finch as the central figure.

Dictionary of the English language, pocket edition, abridged from the Funk and Wagnalls Standard dictionary. New edition. 4v. APH Price $10. In this edition new plates and the most improved methods of printing have been used.

Byrd, Richard E. Little America. 1930. v. illus. This narrative of the Byrd Antarctic expedition, which takes its title from the base established on the Ross Ice Barrier is a general account of the expedition, the scientific results of which will be published later. The account of the elaborate preparations, the trip to the Bay of Whales, the building of Little America and its radio towers, the long winter there, the flight to the Pole on Thanksgiving Day--all this is a story of the successful application of radio, aviation, and engineering to the most difficult voyage of discovery.

Byrne, Donn. Brother Saint. 1927. 6v. 4th. A novel based upon the dramatic incidents of St. Paul's life and wanderings, with a brilliant background of military scenes in the days of early Christianity.

Caldwell, Otis. W. and E.L.Thomson, ed. Science reading the world. 1928. 4v. 4th. Sixteen lectures interpreting modern science as it appears in the home, street and factory by explaining recent discoveries and applications, the efforts which have led to them and the personalities concerned in them.

Coubans, Reginald C. Stories of the months and days. 2v. 4th. Gives a general historical account of the division of time. Unique myths and legends under months and days of the week with quotations from literature.

Davis, Rev. J. Pilgrims of Redford; a story of Boston and Harvard College on the eve of the revolution. 1927. 8v. 4th. A usually good historical novel picturing New England's social life and customs during that period.

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Dictionary of the English language, pocket edition, abridged from the Funk and Wagnalls standard dictionary. New edition. 6v. 4th. Price $10. In this edition new diction and the most improved methods of printing have been used.

Eastman, Max. Enjoyment of poetry. 1921. 2v. APH A stimulating book for the lover of poetry, emphasizing the poetic impulse wherever it is found and relating it to the appreciation of great poetry.

Eaton, Jeannette. Daughter of the Seine. 1929. 2v. ABFR Biography of Madame Roland for young people giving a picture of life in Paris in the days preceding and during the French revolution.

Fabre, Jean, H. Wonder book of chemistry. 1922. 5v. CPH Though frankly a juvenile, it is dignified enough for adult reading. Being Fabre's its absolute clearness goes without saying. Naturally it considers only the simplest topics but it opens up the field.

Glover, T.R. The Jesus of history. 1917. 5v. ARC "A remarkable book and the best one I know for beginning a course of study in the life of Christ. The author is a famous classical scholar in St. John's College, Cambridge, England, a noted historian. His wide knowledge of the language in which the Gospels are written enables him often to seize some fresh point which had passed unsuspected before, and his peculiar insight and spirit make him succeed where others have failed. This book breaks a fresh path." Quoted in part from Rufus M. Jones in "The life of Christ", one of the RWAO series.

Grey, Zane. Sunset Pass. 1931. 5v. CPH Story of ranch life, full of action, with an undercurrent of mystery.

Halliburton, Richard. New worlds to conquer. 1929. 2v. UBP Travels and adventure in Mexico and South American countries; ending with a trip to Robinson Crusoe's island where the author relives for three weeks Crusoe's story.

Harrington, H.F. Chats on feature writing. 1925. 5v. UBP Practical information about one of the most interesting branches of newspaper work. Contains a world of good advice to prospective feature writers together with a careful analysis of several types of feature stories and a discussion of the marketing of such work. Recommended by W.G.Bleyer in his course on "Journalism", one of the RWAP series.

Barnes, Jan. Enjoyment of poetry. 1951. 3v. 20c. A scientific book for the lover of poetry, reconciliation the really important where ever it is found and relating it to the understanding of great poetry.

Bacon, Dermot. Daughter of the Nile. 1951. 4v. 45c. Discovery of ancient Egypt for young people giving a picture of life in Egypt in the days preceding and during the French revolution.

Faure, Jean, M. Pocket book of chemistry. 1952. 3v. 25c. Though intended a textbook, it is simplified enough for adult reading. Being Dover's inexpensive dispersers cover almost every. Naturally it considers only the elementary topics for it covers up the field.

Glover, T.R. The Teaching of history. 1917. 3v. 20c. A remarkable book and the best one I know for beginning a course of study in the life of Christ. The author is a Cambridge classical scholar in St. John's College, Cambridge, England, a noted orientalist. His wide knowledge of the language in which the Gospels are written enables him often to make use fresh points which had passed unnoticed before, and his penetrating insight and sympathy make the ancient share there fore I find. This book moves a fresh each. Quote: in text from Fritz M. Young in "The life of Christ", end of the first series.

Grey, Anne. Sweet Pea. 1951. 3v. 20c. Story of Indian life, full of action, with an undercurrent of mystery.

Hallinan, Richard. Ken worlds to conquer. 1924. 3v. 20c. Travels and adventure in Mexico and South American countries; ending with a trip to Robinson Crusoe's island where the author relives for three weeks Crusoe's story.

Hartington, J.T. Guide on feature writing. 1950. 3v. 20c. Practical information about one of the most interesting branches of newspaper work. Contains a world of good advice to prospective feature writers today or with a material analysis of several types of features stories and a discussion of the marketing of such work. Recommended by Professor in his course on "Journalism", one of the 1950' series.

Hart, J.K. Social life and institutions: an elementary study of society. 1924. 5v. APH The author sets out to introduce the school boy to society and does it skillfully and well. The book is intended for high school study and by its simplified but inclusive method of approach should prove itself valuable for that purpose.

Hemon, Louis. Maria Chapdelaine, a tale of the Lake St. John country. 1924. 2v. APH Embossed several years ago by the Canadian National Institute. Poetic tale of pioneer life in French Canada.

Howells, W.D. Rise of Silas Lapham. 10v. ARC Probably the most popular of his novels. The story of a self-made American, his two daughters, and their contacts with Boston society. Howells excelled in the delineation of older men, and Silas Lapham is one of the most successful characters.

Jeans, Sir James H. Mysterious universe. 1930. 2v. APH Some of the most important discoveries and theories of physical science are discussed by the author and in the last chapter he gives his own conclusions concerning the facts presented by modern science.

LaFarge, Oliver. Laughing Boy. 1929. 5v. ARC An unusually interesting novel of modern Indian life, showing familiarity with Navaho character, country and customs.

Larrimore, Lida. Mulberry Square. 2v. CPH A light and pleasant love story.

Larrimore, Lida. The wagon and the star. 1921 4v. CPH A romance in which all goes well.

Lewis, Sinclair. Babbitt. 1922. 4v. ABFR Satire on American middle-class life in a good sized city. Babbitt is a successful real estate man, a regular fellow, booster, Rotarian, Elk, Republican, who uses all the current catchwords, molds his opinions on those of the Zenith Advocate Times and believes in a sound business administration in Washington. Author won the Nobel prize with this book.

McCann, Rebecca. The cheerful cherub. CPH Random thoughts in light verse. A good gloom chaser.

Mathews, Shailer. French revolution: Revised edition. 1923. APH An excellent work which first appeared in 1901. It now includes a section on the Napoleonic period and lays greater stress on the economic forces which helped to bring about the revolution.

Hart, Ada. Social life and institutions; an elementary study of society. 1922. 7v. illus. The author set out to introduce the school boy to society and made it realistically and well. The book is intended for high school study and by its simplicity and informative method of approach should prove likely reference for that purpose.

Heron, Louis. Merle Thayer's life, a tale of the lake st. John country. 1922. 7v. illus. Canadian general point of the Dominion Bilingual Institute. Quite true of pioneer life in French Canada.

Howells, W.D. Miss Of Miss Lydia. 1907. 12v. Probably the most popular of his novels. The story of a self-made American, his ambitions, his disappointments, and their effect upon society. Howells excelles in the delineation of older men, and Miss Lydia is one of the most successful characters.

Hume, Sir James A. Interesting universe. 1920. 8v. illus. One of the most important discoveries and theories of physical science are discussed by an author and in the last chapter he gives his own conclusions concerning the facts accepted by modern science.

Lafcadio, Oliver. Laughing Joy. 1919. 8v. illus. An amusingly interesting novel of modern Indian life, showing familiarity with Indian character, country and manners.

Larimore, Lina. Mulberry square. 8v. illus. A light and pleasant love story.

Larimore, Lida. The wagon and the star. 1921 8v. illus. A romance in which all goes well.

Lewis, Sinclair. Babbitt. 1922. 8v. illus. Satire on American middle-class life in a good sized city. Babbitt is a successful real estate man, a regular fellow, booster, Rotarian, Elk, Republican, who uses all the current catchwords, voices his opinions as those of the Zenith advocate Times and believes in a sound business administration in Washington. Author won the Nobel prize with this book.

Lockwin, Rebecca. The observed of observe. 1919 Pauline Phillips in light verse. A good glum answer.

Mathews, Shailer. French revolution. Revised edition. 1921. 4v. illus. An excellent work which first appeared in 1901. It now includes a section on the Napoleonic period and lays greater stress on the economic forces which helped to bring about the revolution.

Millikan, Robert A. Science and the new civilization. 1930. APH In these five essays Dr. Millikan, a leading American physicist who has been awarded the Nobel prize, makes a plea for science as the benefactor of modern life. He believes that scientific discoveries in so far as they affect this machine age are agencies of inestimable good in that they free civilization, step by step, from its ancient bondage. In his concluding essay, entitled Three Great Elements, he attempts to show that modern science is not inimical to man's religious beliefs.

Mills, Enox A. Rocky Mountain wonderland. 1915. 3v. CPH Graphic description of mountain, forest and lake, wild life and personal adventures.

Oemler, M.C. Sheaves; a comedy of manners. 1930. 5v. APH Light love story of work, play and romantic difficulties.

Palmer, George H. Self-cultivation in English. 1925. Revised Edition. APH A brief address, itself an example of good English, stimulating the reader to cultivate effectiveness and ease in speaking and writing. It is used at Harvard U iversity in the course in English compostion for foreigners.

Scarpini, J.Georges. A challenge to darkness. 1929. UBP An autobiography of a blind French deputy who lost his sight during the war at the age of twenty; introduction by Helen Keller.

Scott, W.D. & D.T.Howard. Influencing men in business. 1916. UBP. Points out in an interesting and non-technical way the principles underlying good salesmanship and the application of these principles in everyday business affairs as well as in the process of selling commodies. The book is in the nature of a series of talks on how man's minds work rather than a textbook on psychology.

Singmaster, Elsie. You make your own luck. 1929. 2v. CPH Light romance of life in Virginia.

Skinner, Constance L. The white leader. 1926. 4v. ARC An exciting tale of the Tennesse border in the hazardous days that followed the Revolutionary War. Well told and some older readers who enjoy a boy's good book will like it.

Hilliker, Robert. Violence and the new civilization. 1970. 224p. In these five essays Dr. Hilliker, a leading American psychiatrist who has been awarded the Moral Order, seeks a plan for children as the instructors of modern life. He believes that scientific discoveries in society as they affect civil liberties are symptoms of inadequacies in that they free civilization, also by chip, from its moral bondage. In its concluding essay, entitled Three Great Liberties, he attempts to show that society achieves its not intended to man's religious beliefs.

Hills, Lynn R. Rocky Mountain wonderland. 1916. 8v. GPO. Describes description of mountain, forest and lake, wild life and geological adventure.

Hosler, F.C. Observes; a comedy of manners. 1930. 8v. GPO. Light life story of young, gay and romantic difficulties.

Hulme, George F. Self-cultivation in English. 1923. Revised edition. 1928. A brief manual, itself an example of good English, intended to cultivate effectiveness and ease in speaking and writing. It is used at Harvard University in the course in English composition for foreigners.

Hurlbut, J.Lowrey. A challenge to darkness. 1924. 8v. An autobiography of a blind French beauty who lost her sight during the war at the age of twenty; introduction by Helen Keller.

Hyatt, W.H. & E.T.Howard. Influenzin and in our times. 1918. 12v. Pointing out in an interesting and non-technical way the principles underlying the good citizenship and the application of these principles in everyday business affairs as well as in the process of selling commodities. The book is in the nature of a series of talks on the merits which are rather than a textbook on sociology.

Ingraham, Hale. You make your own luck. 1922. 8v. GPO. Light romance of life in Virginia.

Skinner, Constance L. The white leader. 1920. 8v. ARC. An exciting tale of the Tennessee border in the backwoods days that followed the Revolutionary war. Well told and some older readers who enjoy a boy's book will like it.

Smith, Charles A. What can literature do for me? 1924. 3v. APH Friendly, practical talks on how literature can make life richer and fuller. It shows broad familiarity whith the subject, is full of illustrative material, and especially notable for simplicity, freshness and enthusiam.

Stetson, H.T. Man and the stars. 1930. 3v. APH A readable account of the outstanding events in man's discovery of a universe and the effect of those events upon man's reaction to his environment. A brief and lucid account of astronomical theory as it stands today with concluding chapters on the philosophical implications of the new pshysical knowledge.

Sullivan, Mark. Our times; the United States, 1900-1925. 15v. APH Pt. 1. The turn of the century, 1900-1904. This is not only an accurate and unprejudiced historical record, but it succeeds through simplicity of style and abundance of detail in actually re-creating the atmosphere of the time. There is hardly a phase of that past era, which knew little of the automobile and the electric tram and nothing whatever of modernism and jazz, that Mr. Sullivan does not recall. Pt.2. America finding herself. A dashing journal of our political and social panarama for the second half decade of this country, oil, railroads, steel, aviation, song, story and fashion thrown in. Mr. Sullivan bestows two crowns, The bay to McGaffey, the laurel to Roosevelt. Pt. 3. The title of this third part is misleading for it is a further study of the first decarde of the entury, mostly of the condition of 1906-1908. The same shrewd choice of detail and illustration that made the previous books such lively and popular reading appear again and we are told about Roosevelt and Taft, the railroads, business scandals, the conquest of the hookworm, and the songs, books, and plays that were the current best sellers.

Thomas, Lowell J. India: land of the black pagoda. 1930. 4v. APH An account of a two year's journey through India, without propaganda of any sort, no judgments and no panaceas.

Smith, Charles A. The end of liberty in the age 1984. 4v. 4th Printed, provided with or not illustrations and made like primer and folder. It shows some modifications of the series, in full of illustrations omitted, and especially results for simplicity, treatment and entertainment.

Stevens, E.C. The end of the world. 1930. 3v. MTW A fantastic account of the catastrophic events in man's discovery of a universe and the effect of these events upon man's reactions to his environment. A novel the local account of environment among an it stress today with concluding chapters on the philosophical implications of the new physical relationships.

Sullivan, Mark. Our times; the United States, 1900-1925. 1v. 4th 1v. 1. The turn of the century, 1900-1906. This is not only an economic and imperialistic historical record, but it succeeds through simplicity of style and abundance of detail in actually re-creating the atmosphere of the time. There is hardly a phase of that part of which knew little of the nation's life and the diversity there was nothing whatever of sectarian and laws, that Mr. Sullivan does not record. U.S. America finding itself. A daily journal of our political and social movements for the years half decade of this country, oil, railroads, steel, unions, zone, story was themes across in. Mr. Sullivan assayed the crucible. The key to Safety, the journal to conservat. Pt. 3 The title of this third part is misleading for it is a review study of the first decade of the century, mostly of the condition of 1906-1908. The same closed choice of texts and illustration that made the previous books such lively and popular reading appear here and we are told about conservation, the railroads, business troubles, the conquest of the bookworm, and the news, books, and plays that were the current best sellers.

Thomas, Jerrell J. Indian land of the black mosque. 1930. 4v. AFH An account of a two year's journey through India, without propaganda of any sort, no judgments and no paraceas.

Titchener, E.B. Primer of psychology. Revised edition. 1925. 6v. APH A textbook, first published in 1898. Has run through many editions.

Tufts, James H. Real business of living. 1918. 7v. APH An unusual textbook for training in citizenship. Incidentally very good reading though a little academic.

Williams, S.R. Knitting directions. 2v. ARC

Wilson, Woodrow. George Washington. 1896. 2v. UBP Dr. Hart in his outline of George Washington, one of the RWAP series, says in part, that "this book has had less influence on American thought than it deserves. It was written many years before Wilson had any thought of following Washington in the line of presidents. Woodrow Wilson was possessed of a striking literary style which served him well in his state paper and addresses as governor of New Jersey and later as president. That same style pervades his 'Washington'. To the reflective reader it is a good and helpful book. It gives due space to Washington's early life, part of which was passed in the Shenandoeh Valley region where Wilson was born."

Wright, Harold B. Exit. 1930. 4v. CPH Love story of two generations which takes place in a small town in Ohio and partly in the world of the theatre.

Tichenor, F.T. Tales of Oregonia. Revised edition. 1928. 7v. 2.1 [illegible] a textbook, first published in 1 ve. Has run through many editions.

Tufts, James H. Real business of living. 1919. 7v. [illegible] in advanced textbook for training in citizenship. Contains a very good reading [illegible] a little readable.

Williams, F.E. Civilizing directions. 7v. 1920

Wilson, Woodrow. George Washington. 1896. 7/. 1920 Dr. Wilson is his quality of [illegible] Washington, one of the "big" series, only in sets. Wilson "this book has had influence on American thought than it deserves. It was written many years before Wilson had any thought of following Washington in the line of president/. Nations Wilson was possessed of a striking literary style which served him well in his study [illegible] and authoress as governor of New Jersey and later as president. That this style pervades his "Washington". To the critical reader it is a good and helpful book. It gives due space to Washington's early life, part of which was passed in the Shenandoah Valley region where Wilson was born."

Wright, Harold B. Walt. 1920. 4v. 1917 Some story of the experiences which take place in a small town in Ohio and partly in the world of the theatre.

How the Federal Appropriation for Books for the Adult Blind is being Spent.

The appointment of Dr. R. H. B. Meyer as Director of Project of Books for the Blind, is a most happy selection on the part of Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress. Dr. Meyer is the Director of Legislative Information to the Senate in the Library of Congress and adds the supervision of this Federal appropriation to his other duties. He brings administrative experience, a wide knowledge of books and sound judgment to his task. We have received from him the following statement in regard to his new work together with a list of the books selected for embossing:

"Preliminary operations connected with the purchase of books for the adult blind out of the $100,000 appropriation made by Congress were begun before the appropriation became available on July 1st. Our first efforts were to secure a list of books to be embossed. These efforts resulted in the list given below, largely the selection of blind readers themselves. This list was ready by the end of July and was submitted to the various presses for consideration, and we hope to place our orders about the end of August. It is interesting to note the inclusion of two classics in this first list, Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, and Homer's Iliad in the prose translation of Andrew Lang and his friends. These were selected by blind readers themselves, and secured enough votes from librarians to get into the final list. The appropriation will be about evenly divided between fiction and non-fiction, which is the accepted standard division in the library world, and this will be maintained until it is clearly indicated by experience that some other division is to be preferred. We have under consideration some plan whereby almost automatically, a book a month in both fiction and non-fiction will appear, thus giving the blind readers of the country an opportunity for the first time to keep abreast of the best literature of the day. We shall make a special effort to braille at least one volume in each subject of the "Reading with a purpose" series. The older blind readers who are limited to the use of Moon type will be taken care of. We are prepared to spend from ten to twelve thousand dollars for books in Moon type, and have taken the preliminary steps to place our first orders."

due the Federal Government's action for which for the Library alone it being [illegible].

The development of the U. S. Blind as library of Congress of Braille for the Blind, is a most happy outlook on the part of the Congress, Librarian of Congress. The Report is the fulfillment of legislative information to the Congress in the Library of Congress and also the observation of this Federal appropriation to the other nation. The Report administrative experience, a wide knowledge of books and some judgment in this work. We have received from the following statement in regard to the use made to [illegible] with a list of the books selected for endorsement.

"Preliminary negotiations connected with the purchase of books for the Braille out of the $100,000 appropriation made by Congress were begun before the appropriation became available on July 1st. Our first efforts were to secure a list of books to be embossed. These efforts resulted in the list given below, largely the selection of blind readers themselves. This list was ready by the end of July and was submitted to the various groups for endorsement, and we hope to place our orders about the end of August. It is interesting to note the inclusion of two old books in this first list, Cooper's Last of the Mohicans, and Dickens's Tale of Two Cities in the good condition of Braille long and has thousands. These were selected by blind readers themselves, and received enough votes from libraries to get into the final list. The appropriation will be about evenly divided between fiction and non-fiction, which is the accepted standard division in the library world, and this will be maintained until it is clearly indicated by experience that some other division is to be preferred. To have better consideration some plan thereby almost automatically, a book a month in both fiction and non-fiction will hereafter, thus giving the blind readers of the country an opportunity for the first time to keep abreast of the best literature of the day. We shall make a special effort to provide at least the volume in each subject of the "Reading with a purpose" series. The other blind readers who are limited to the use of form type will be taken care of. We are prepared to change from one to twelve thousand volumes for books in moon type, and have taken the preliminary steps to place our first orders."

Tentative list of books selected by librarians and others to be embossed from the Federal appropriation:

Barnes, Margaret. Years of Grace. 1930.

Beard, C.A. The Rise of American Civilization. 1927.

Bennett, Arnold. The Old Wives' Tale. 1909.

Buck, Pearl S. The Good Earth. 1931.

Chase, Stuart. The Nemesis of American Business. 1931.

Chaucer. The Canterbury Tales. (Text of W.W.Skeat - Oxford Edition.)

Fernald, James C. English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions. 1929.

Gibbons, H.A. The New Map of Asia. 1919.

Gibbons, H.A. The New Map of Europe. 1917.

Hindus, Maurice. Humanity Uprooted. 1931.

Homer. The Iliad. (Lang, Leaf, Myers translation.)

Hugo, Victor. Les Miserables. (Wraxall translation.)

Huntington, Ellsworth. The Human Habitat. 1927.

Jones, Rufus M. Finding the Trail of Life. 1926.

Mitchell, J.A. Pandora's Box. 1911.

Roseman, Alice G. Jock the Scot. 1930.

Russell, Bertrand. The Conquest of Happiness. 1930.

Upton, George P. The Standard Operas. 1928.

Van Tyne, Claude H. The Causes of the War of Independence. 1922.

Selective list of books selected by Liberal as are others to be recommended from the Faculty conversations

Barnes, Margaret. Years of Grace. 1930.

Bond, G.A. The Rise of American Civilization. 1927.

Brooks, Van W. The Ordeal of Mark Twain. 1920.

Buck, Pearl S. The Good Earth. 1931.

Cather, Willa. The Bohemian of Western Business. 1931.

Chesnut. The Conjure Tales. (Text of C.W. Hunt - Oxford Edition.)

Ferrell, James C. English Phonetics, Exercises and Transcriptions. 1934.

Hudson, W.H. The Men of Ants. 1919.

Gibbons, H.A. The Men Map of Europe. 1917.

Gibbs, Barrie. Elementary Phonetics. 1931.

Hamsun. The Ilian. (Long, Lost, Years translation.)

Hugo, Victor. Les Miserables. (Fowell translation.)

Jewett, Sarah O. Illsworth. The Queen Mother. 1927.

Jones, Walter S. Finding the Trail of Life. 1926.

Kipling, R.A. Kadmon's Son. 1931.

Masefield, Alice E. Turn the Tide. 1930.

Masefield, Matthew. The Conquest of Imperialism. 1930.

Upton, George P. The Standard Operas. 1928.

Van Dyke, Claude M. The Uses of the Ear of Independence. 1921.

RWAP

These are not the initials of a new broadcasting station, as you might suppose, but of a series of reading courses inaugurated and developed by the American Library Association and known as the Reading With a Purpose series. They cover a great variety of subjects. Some sixty odd numbers have been published. Each course comprises an outline which serves as an introduction to the subject treated by it and also includes a list of books recommended for reading on this subject. The printed copies are in the form of small pamphlets. The entire series has been embossed by the Universal Braille Press and may be borrowed from any library for the blind.

Some of these will naturally be of more interest to blind readers than others. The outline on music called "Ears to Hear" and that on salesmanship will be read more than one on "Pleasures from Pictures". Some of the books recommended are in braille, unfortunately many more are not. But from time to time titles from these recommended lists will no doubt be embossed.

In order to demonstrate how these courses may be used take the one on "Some Great American Books", by Dallas Lore Sharp. In this outline the author recommends and comments on twelve books nine of which are in braille. The outline and seven of these nine books may be borrowed from most of the libraries. These seven are: Sketch book, by Washington Irving; Last of the Mohicans, by James F. Cooper; Essays, first series, by Emerson; Rise of Silas Lapham, by W.D. Howells; Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain; Gentle reader, by Samuel Crothers; Life and letters of Walter H. Page. Of the remaining two, Ethan Frome, by Edith Wharton, may be had from the libraries of Detroit, New York City, and Portland, Oregon; The Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne, from the libraries of New York City and Portland, Oregon, only.

CHAP

These are not the initials of a new broadcasting station, as you might suppose, but of a series of reading courses inaugurated and developed by the Western Library Association and known as the Reading Lift a Dozen series. They cover a great variety of subjects. Some sixty odd members have been published. Each course consists of outline which serves as an introduction to the subject treated by it and also includes a list of books recommended for reading on this subject. The outlines vary in the form of small pamphlets. The entire series has been endorsed by the Northwest traffic area and may be borrowed from any library for the asking.

Some of these will naturally be of more interest to other readers than others. The outline on music called "Music to Hear" and not on mismanagement will be read more than one on "Elements from History". Some of the books recommended are in demand, unfortunately many more are not. But from time to time editor from these recommended lists will no doubt be adopted.

In order to demonstrate how these outlines may be used here the use on Ocean Travel, American Books, by Julian Lee Sharp. In this outline the author recommends and comments on twelve books, nine of which are in demand. The outline and order of these nine books may be borrowed from each of the libraries. Three: Irvin Cobb's book, by Washington Irving; Last of the Indians, by Zane G. Grey; Sheep, first series, by Dawson; Rise of Silas Lapham, by W. D. Howells; Tom Sawyer, by Mark Twain; Uncle Remus, by Joel Chandler; Life and letters of Walter H. Page. Of the remaining two, Ethan Frome, by Edith Wharton, may be had from the libraries of Detroit, New York City, and Portland, Oregon; The Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne, from the libraries of New York City and Portland, Oregon, only.

A SAMPLE READING LIST
(From the July Bulletin of the American Library Association.)

The following reading list was prepared by the librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library to illustrate a simplified reading course with a very few good books, complementary to each other and likely to be in the average library. The editor of the Braille Book Review would appreciate comments from readers as to the usableness of such simplified lists on reasonably popular subjects. In reprints of this kind should titles which are mentioned in the original list but which are not in braille, be included?

MEN AND EVENTS OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

That history need not be a tedious study of cold fact is evident to those who have learned events and background through the medium of historical novels. An excellent insight into early American history may be acquired by the reading of a few such books, each of which offers diversion as well as a store of valuable knowledge.

Those who are interested in the discovery of America, its exploration and colonization, will not want to miss three novels which many other readers have thoroughly enjoyed. Both before and after reading these, however, it may be well to review the events of the period. The few chapters covering the age of discovery and settlement, as found in any standard American history, will provide the desired information, but we particularly recommend "The rise of American civilization" by Charles A. and Mary Beard, the first four chapters of which cover this period.

Begin your reading of the novels with "1492" by Mary Johnston. Well as you may know the story of Columbus you will find this tale one of breathless interest. Through the eyes of Jayme de Marcheno, an invented character, you will follow Columbus from his first voyage to his death on Ascension Day. Although the author remains very close to historical fact she breathes into the familiar tale a new life which brings close to us the brilliance of another age.

"The scarlet letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne is perhaps the greatest of all American novels. You are undoubtedly familiar with the story, which is pure fiction. We recommend

A SHORT READING LIST

(From the July Bulletin of the American Library Association.)

The following reading list was prepared by the librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library to illustrate a delightful reading course with a very few good books, complementary to each other and likely to be in the average library. The editor of the Bookie Book Review would appreciate comments from readers as to the usefulness of such simplified lists on reasonably popular subjects. In regards of this kind should titles which are mentioned in the original list but which are not in details, be included?

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS ON EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY

That history need not be a tedious study of cold fact is evident to those who have learned events and backgrounds through the medium of historical novels. An excellent insight into early American history may be acquired by the reading of a few such books, each of which offers diversion as well as a store of valuable knowledge.

Those who are interested in the discovery of America, its exploration and colonization, will not want to miss three novels which many other readers have thoroughly enjoyed. Both before and after reading these, however, it may be well to review the events of the period. The few chapters covering the age of discovery and settlement, as found in any standard American history, will provide the desired information, but we particularly recommend "The rise of American civilization" by Charles A. and Mary Beard, the first four chapters of which cover this period.

Begin your reading of the novels with "1492" by Mary Johnston. Well as you may know the story of Columbus you will find this little one of breathless interest. Through the eyes of Jayme de Marchena, an invented character, you will follow Columbus from his first voyage to his death on Ascension Day. Although the author remains very close to historical fact she increases into the familiar tale a new life which brings close to us the brilliance of another age.

"The scarlet letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne is perhaps the greatest of all American novels. You are undoubtedly familiar with the story, which is pure fiction. We recommend

it on this course for its background of the colonial life and its ideas of New England.

The southern colonies and early life in Kentucky are revealed in the third novel, the author of which, Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is a native of Kentucky and knows her subject, Kentucky's history and people. In "The great meadow" she devotes her attention to a group of pioneers who came out from Virginia, following in the footsteps of Daniel Boone. Although the story begins some years before the Revolution and continues beyond it, only the distant rumblings of the war are heard, for this is primarily a pioneer story, concerned with an interpretation of the pioneer spirit.

OTHER BOOKS YOU MAY ENJOY

Pere Marquette, by Agnes Repplier. Charmingly told biography of the great-hearted, fragile priest, pioneer and adventurer, who with Joliet first explored the Mississippi. Hand made copies in the Chicago and New York City libraries.

A mirror for witches, by Esther Forbes. Fiction form of that period in New England's history when the witchcraft persecution was rife. Not in braille.

The Virginians, by W.M.Thackeray. Events in the lives of the grandsons of the Thackeray character, Henry Esmond, in America and England, 1755-77. Not in braille up to date. Henry Esmond is in braille.

Knickerbocker's history of New York, by Washington Irving. More humor than history in this kindly satire, in which fact and droll fiction are inextricably mingled. Not in braille.

Autobiography, by Benjamin Franklin. A most readable account of the writer's early life. 3v. APH

is on this course for the background of our colonial life and the dawn of our England.

The southern colonies and early life in Kentucky are revealed in the third novel, the author of which, Elizabeth Madox Roberts, is a native of Kentucky and knows her material. Kennedy's sleepy old village. In "The Great Meadow" she carries her attention to a group of pioneers who come out from Virginia. Following on the footsteps of Daniel Boone, although the story begins some years before the revolutionary and continues beyond it, only the slowest rumblings of the war are heard, for life is primarily a pioneer one, concerned with an investigation of the pioneer spirit.

THREE BOOKS THAT ARE GOOD

Here Narrowness, by Agnes Repplier. Charmingly writ biography of the great-hearted, Fragile artist, pioneer and adventurer, who with rather rare equipment the Mississippi. Had made copies in the Chicago and New York City libraries.

A mirror for witches, by Esther Forbes. Fiction form of that period in New England's history when the witch-hunt's persecution was rife. Not in details.

The Firebrands, by T.M. Pearson. Novel in the lives of the producers of the Shenandoah, Henry Grady, in America and England, 1885-97. Not in details up to date. Many Grady is in details.

Lincolnshire's Masonry of New York, by Carl Van Vechten. Here later than history in this simply written, in which the not all fiction are instructively blended. Not in details.

Autobiography, by Benjamin Franklin. A most readable account of the writer's early life. (M. AM).

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARIES

Below is a list of the libraries which have been selected as distributing centers for the books embossed from the Federal appropriation. These, together with the Library of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, will comprise the principal libraries of the United States and Canada. At present the collections are quite unequal in size. Nevertheless readers are expected to use the one nearest to them whenever possible and to apply elsewhere only when necessary. The service will be speeded up if applicants when requesting books from distant centers will e plain their reasons for doing so.

All of the libraries listed here will carry books in grade 1½ and most of them have books in the Moon type. According to the latest printed report of the Committee on Work with the Blind of the American Library Association reading matter in grade 2 may be had from the libraries as follows: Library of Congress and the National Library for the Blind, Washington, D.C., the state libraries of California and New York, the public libraries in Cincinnati, Chicago, New York City, St. Louis, the Canadian National Institute, Toronto, Canada; and to a limited extent from Detroit and Seattle.

The Library of Congress owns a larger collection of the handmade books than any other library. Nearly every collection contains a certain number of hand made volumes not to be found elsewhere. A union list of non-fiction hand made books has recently been issued by the Library of Congress. A fuller notice of this list is given under Library and Press Notes.

The New York Public Library, New York City, is building up a large collection of braille music and of literature on the subject. Both the music scores and the literature are for circulation throughout the United States and Canada.

List of libraries selected as distribution centers:

California. California State Library, Sacramento.

Colorado. Denver Public Library, Denver.

FOR USE OF LIBRARIES

Below is a list of the libraries which have been selected as distributing centers for the books received from the Federal appropriation. These, together with the library of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, will constitute the principal libraries of the United States and Canada. At present the collections are quite complete in size. Every effort is being made to use the one nearest to each reader so that the number of books may be greatly elsewhere only when necessary. The service will be extended as fast as possible and requests for books from distant centers will be taken care of as fast as they come.

All of the libraries listed here will carry books in Grade 1½ and most of them have books in the Moon type. According to the latest printed report of the Committee on Work with the Blind of the American Library Association reading matter in grade 2 may be had from the libraries as follows: Library of Congress and the National Library for the Blind, Washington, D.C., the state libraries of California and New York, the public libraries in Cincinnati, Chicago, New York City, St. Louis, the Canadian National Institute, Toronto, Canada; and to a limited extent from Detroit and Seattle.

The Library of Congress has a larger collection of the readable books than any other library. Nearly every collection contains a certain number of hard copy volumes not to be found elsewhere. A short list of non-fiction hard copy books has recently been issued by the Library of Congress. A fuller notice of this list is given under Library and Press Notes.

The New York Public Library, New York City, is building up a large collection of braille music and of literature on the subject. Both the music books and the literature are for circulation throughout the United States and Canada.

List of libraries selected as distribution centers:

California. California State Library, Sacramento.

Colorado. Denver Public Library, Denver.

District of Columbia. Library of Congress.

- - - - - - - - - - National Library for the Blind, 1800 D Street, N.W. Washington.

~~Honolulu. Sch~~

Georgia. Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta.

Honolulu. Library of Hawaii.

Illinois. Chicago Public Library, Chicago.

Massachusetts. Perkins Institution Library, Watertown.

Michigan. Detroit Public Library, Lothrop Branch, Detroit.

- - - - - Michigan State Library for the Blind, Saginaw.

Missouri. St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.

New York. New York Public Library, 5th Avenue, and 42nd Street, New York City.

- - - - New York State Library, Albany, New York.

Ohio. Cincinnati Public Library, Vine Street, Cincinnati.

- - - Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland.

Pennsylvania. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

- - - - - - - Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia.

Texas. Texas State Library, Austin.

Washington. Seattle Public Library, Seattle.

Canada. Canadian National Institute Library, 64 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada. (Does not receive books from Federal funds.)

~~Honolulu. Library of Hawaii.~~

District of Columbia. Library of Congress.

- - - - - - - - National Library for the Blind, 1800 D Street, N.W. Washington.

Georgia. Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta.

Illinois. Chicago Public Library, Chicago.

Massachusetts. Perkins Institution Library, Watertown.

Michigan. Detroit Public Library, Lothrop Branch, Detroit.

- - - - - Michigan State Library for the Blind, Saginaw.

Missouri. St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis.

New York. New York Public Library, 5th Avenue, and 42nd Street, New York City.

- - - New York State Library, Albany, New York.

Ohio. Cincinnati Public Library, Vine Street, Cincinnati.

- - - Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland.

Pennsylvania. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

- - - - - - - Free Library of Philadelphia, Logan Square, Philadelphia.

Texas. Texas State Library, Austin.

Washington. Seattle Public Library, Seattle.

Canada. Canadian National Institute Library, 64 Baldwin Street, Toronto, Canada. (Does not receive books from Federal Grants.)

Honolulu. Library of Hawaii.

LIBRARY AND PRESS NOTES.

Embossed catalogs are always in demand. The American Braille Press has brought out a limited edition of one which should be very popular for it includes every book in grade 1½ up to date of publication. It is a bound volume of some 120 pages with a supplement under date of March 1931. If there is a demand for this catalog it will be kept up to date by means of one or two supplements a year and a revision at certain intervals. Copies may be bought from the American Braille Press for $2.00 each (remittance to be made by international money order) or may be borrowed from any of the libraries.

The Library of Congress has issued a list which should prove very useful. It is the "Union catalogue of hand-copied material in braille, grade 1½, in the Library of Congress and various other libraries for students and advanced readers", compiled by Adelia Hoyt, Director of Braille, Library of Congress. Only non-fiction is included. The initials of the libraries owning the book are given after each title. This is a printed list. The edition is small so distribution will necessarily be limited. Every library will have a copy on file and librarians will find it of assistance in locating books. Further inquiries concerning this are referred to Miss Hoyt.

The Detroit Public Library has issued a printed list of its hand copied books. It includes many interesting titles and may be had upon request.

A new edition of the catalog of the Canadian National Library has just been completed and is being distributed to the Canadian readers. This catalog is revised every fifth year. Additions to this library are announced regularly with book notes and special recommendations through the pages of the Braille Courier, a publication of the National Institute.

LIBRARY [illegible]

Selected catalogs are always in demand. The American Braille Press has brought out a little edition of one which should be very popular for it includes every book in grade 1½ by the date of publication. It is a bound volume of some 120 pages with a supplement under date of [illegible] 1934. If there is a demand for this catalog it will be kept up to date by means of one or two supplements a year and a revision at certain intervals. Copies may be bought from the American Braille Press for [illegible] each ([illegible] in quantities of [illegible] or more by registered treasury of the Library.

The Library of Congress has issued a list which should be very useful. It is the "Union catalogue of hand-copied material in Braille, made up, in the Library of Congress and various other libraries for students and advanced readers, compiled by Beatrice Farnsworth of Braille, Library of Congress. Only non-fiction is included. The initials of the libraries owning the book are given after each title. This is a limited list. The edition is small so distribution will necessarily be limited. Every library will have a copy on file and libraries will find it of assistance in locating books. Further inquiries concerning this are referred to this city.

The Detroit Public Library has issued a printed list of its hand copied books. It includes only interesting titles you may be had upon request.

A new edition of the catalog of the Canadian National Library has just been compiled and is being distributed to the Canadian readers. This catalog is revised every fifth year. Additions to this library are announced regularly with book notes and special recommendations through the pages of the Braille Courier, a publication of the National Institute.

Millikan
From Current History

Robert Andrews Millikan was born in Illinois in 1868, was graduated from Oberlin College in 1891, received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1895, and after a year of study in Germany went to the University of Chicago. Here he worked for twenty-five years as a colleague of Michelson and made, in addition to many other researches, his measurements of the charge of the electron, for which he is chiefly noted. In 1921 he went to Pasadena, where he has been chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology. In spite of his arduous administrative duties he has actively continued his investigations, notably in the field of cosmic rays. During the World War Millikan volunteered his services and was made chief of the science and research division of the Signal Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Not only in the activities of American scientific organizations, but also in stimulating international cooperation on scientific problems, Millikan has taken a leading part. His laboratory has always been a haven for scientific men searching for an inspiration and a place to carry on their own investigations. Perhaps no scientist has ever personally aided the researches of more young men than has Professor Millikan. He is one of those rare spirits who can envision the political and economic significance of science and at the same time keep that personal interest in his fellows which enables him to give them welcome encouragement.

Millikan's most important contribution to science was his precise measurement of the charge of the electron. In 1895 J.J.Thomson had given convincing evidence that the "cathode rays," appearing when an electric current passes through rarefied gas, consist of streams of minute particles carring electric charges. These particles came to be known as electrons. Rough estimates of the charge carried by each electron indicated that it was probably the same as that carried by a hydrogen ion when water is dissociated by an electric current.

Robert Andrews Millikan was born in Illinois in 1868, and graduated from Oberlin College in 1891, receiving his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University in 1895, and after a year of study in Germany went to the University of Chicago. There he served for twenty-five years as a colleague of Michelson and Mayer, in addition to many other researches, his research on the charge of the electron, for which he is mainly noted. In 1921 he went to Pasadena, where he has been Director of the Research Council of the California Institute of Technology. In spite of his advanced administrative duties he has continued his research activities, notably in the field of cosmic rays. During the World War Millikan volunteered his services and was made chief of the science and research division of the Signal Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Not only in the activities of American scientific organizations, but also in arranging international cooperation on scientific problems, Millikan has taken a leading part. His laboratory has always been a haven for scientific men searching for an inspiring and a place to carry on their own investigations. Perhaps no scientist has ever personally had the reminiscences of more young men than has Professor Millikan. He is one of those rare spirits who can envision the political and economic significance of science and at the same time have that personal interest in his fellows which enables him to give them welcome encouragement.

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Further studies suggested that all electricity was probably divided into such "electronic units". To test this assumption, however, it was necessary to make accurate measurements of individual unit charges.

Approximate measurements of these charges had been made by J.J.Thomson, H.A.Wilson and others, but their methods needed refinement before the precision could be attained that Millikan wanted. A tiny drop of oil from an atomizer was made to catch or lose an electron, and its motion was watched when between two parallel electrified plates. From the rate of this motion the size of the electric charge could be calculated. Many drops of various sizes, charged in different ways, were measured. The oil drop was replaced by a drop of mercury. Always the charge on the drop was a small whole multiple of a certain unit. From the average of all the readings the unit charge could be measured to about one part in a thousand.

Why should we want to know this constant exactly? First, because the electron is one of the three fundamental elements of which it seems the world is made (electrons, protons and photons). The electric charge carried by the electron is its most characteristic property, and hence is one of the basic facts of nature. Second, if this electronic charge is known, we are able to calculate with precision many other interesting things, such as the number of molecules in a cubic centimeter of air, the weight in grams of any atom, the distance between layers of atoms in a crystal, and other quantities with which scientists concern themselves. The charge of the electron is thus a quantity which is second only to the velocity of light as a fundamental constant of nature.

Millikan's determination of this constant has been criticized from time to time, and many have failed to see how its precision can be as great as he has claimed. However, though new and independent methods have been devised for measuring the electronic charge, the value which he obtained seventeen years ago seems to be the most reliable that has yet been obtained.

The thorough experimental methods employed by Millikan have enabled him and his collaborators to make marked advances in many other fields. Especially noteworthy are his precision measurements of the speed of the electrons in photoelectric cells, which verified more completely a theory of Einstein based on the conception of light corpuscles. At one time

Further studies suggested that all electricity was molecularly divided into equal "electronic units" of
lo but this assumption, however, is not necessary to make accurate measurement of individual
unit charges.

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Millikan wanted. A tiny drop of oil from an atomizer was made to carry into an electric
and its motion was watched when between two parallel electrified plates. From the rate of
this motion the size of the electric charge could be calculated. Many drops of various sizes,
charged in different ways, were measured. The oil drop was replaced by a drop of mercury,
by the charge on the drop was a small whole multiple of a certain unit. Then the average
of all the results. The unit charge could be measured to about one part in a thousand.

Why should we want to know this constant exactly? First, because the electron is one
of the three fundamental elements of which it seems the world is made (electrons, protons and
neutrons). The electric energy carried by the electron is the most conceivable property,
and hence is one of the basic factors of matter. Second, if it is electricity that we know, we
are able to calculate with precision many other interesting things, such as the number of
molecules in a cubic centimeter of air, the velocity in grams of any atom, the distance between
layers of atoms in a crystal, and other properties with which scientists concern themselves.
The charge of the electron is thus a quantity which is second only to the velocity of light
in a fundamental constant of nature.

Millikan's determination of this constant has been criticized from time to time, and many
have failed to see how its precision can be as great as he has claimed. However, through
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The thorough experimental methods employed by Millikan have enabled him and his collabo-
rators to make marked advances in many other fields. Especially noteworthy are his mental-
ion measurements of the speed of the electrons in photoelectric cells, which verified more
completely a theory of Einstein based on the conception of light corpuscles. At one time

also he held the record for having obtained the shortest wave length ultra-violet light that had been observed. Recently he has devoted his main attention to the study of cosmic rays, those mysterious messengers that seem to come from interstellar space. It is in fact perhaps fair to say that the work of Millikan and his collaborators has given the first strong evidence that these rays come from outside the earth, though such an extraterrestrial origin had long been suspected. Though the true meaning of these cosmic rays is yet uncertain, Millikan's investigations have served to focus the attention of the scientific world on them as a problem of fundamental importance.

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The Standards of Literature, from The Study of Literature, by Louise Dudley, With permission of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The love of literature is one of the oldest and most persistent traits of the human race. Long before there was a reading public, the minstrels sang of the deeds of heroes to the pe wh who gathered round to hear their lays. When their children learned to make permanent re cords, they preserved these stories in the Iliad and the Odyssey, in Beowulf, Widsith, and the Eddas. As the race has grown old, this love of story and song has increased. Even today in America, in an age that likes to call itself practical and unromantic, the love of story is one of its most marked characteristics. On the train, at the railway station, i the subway, on the street corner, in the drug store, reading matter vies with tobacco and ets in popular demand. There are scores of magazines of a literary nature, ~~any one~~ wit a circulation in the thousands, while popular novels sell by the hundreds of thousands. Several weeklies are devoted exclusively to reviews and criticisms of books. Even when on buys a paper or magazine of a technical nature, the chances are that there is a story or poem tucked in among the directions about farming or housekeeping, religion or engineering. For every one enjoys reading; every one likes a story. The child who is too little t read, begs for a tale; and the old man who is too weak to hold up his book, asks that it be read to him. The small boy reads when he ought to be studying his lessons; the learne rofessor reads when he ought to be attending a committee meeting. The sentimental young lady and the practical young man, the convict in prison, all read. No matter what his ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ social status, no matter what his profession, every human being craves some form of literature.

1. The Test Of Time.

Moreover, each person has certain standards by which he judges a book, and he pronounces it good or bad as it conforms or fails to conform to them. These standards differ very markerly; what one person calls "trash", another may call "Thrilling"; and what a third calls "interesting," a fourth may pronounce "stupid" or "dull." Why he calls any book "interesting" or "stupid," the average person would find it difficult to say. When calle to account for his literary ~~xxxxx~~ likes and dislikes, he is as much put to it as the Oxonian in the epigram,

I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,
The reason why I cannot tell,
But this alone I know full well,
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.

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He knows there are a great number of books, long considered good books, which for that reason are studied as the "classics" of the language. But why these are considered good and how they are better than others, he cannot say.

This indefiniteness as to what constitutes a good book leads one to ask, What are the standards for literature? By what right is it said that one book is good and another and another bad, or that one book is better than another? What are the bases of criticis Is there any standard on which all may agree?

As a matter of fact there is only one standard by which the quality of a book may be estimated, and that is the very one used by the average person: its interest, its popularity. A good book, however, is not one that is liked for only a short period; it remai popular for a long time, and therefore it is said to live. A good book is one that is li liked by all people, in all places, and at all times.

Of course no book was ever good in the sense that it proved interesting to every individual in the world. The good book is liked by all types, all kinds of people dividual in the world. The good book is liked by all types, all kinds of people. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn are books for boys, as are Nick Carter stories. Girls and grown-ups usually enjoy the adventures of Tom and Huck, and they do not usually care for those of Nick Carter; therefore, we say the first two are the better stories. A Child's Garden of Verses, The Golden Age, and the stories of Peter Rabbit were written for children--children enjoy all three. Adults enjoy A Child's Garden of Verses and The Golden Age; they do not take any pleasure in Peter Rabbitt; therefore we say the Peter Rabbit books are not so good as the other two. Moreover, a book that appeals to a small class of people only is not so good as a book that appeals to all classes. It does not matter if the small group is composed of a very select, very cultured people. Walter Savage Landor recognized that he appealed to such a group when he said, "I shall dine late, but the dining-room will be well lighted, the guests few and select; I neither am nor ever shall be popular." But in these words he was saying that he could never be counted one of the greatest poets, for the truly great writer must appeal to all people.

He must appeal also to the people of all places and of all countries as well. It seems absurd to say that a book should be liked in New York as well as in Chicago,

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for the differences between the two cities are so slight that what is popular in one would seem inevitably to be popular in the other. Such is not the case, however, in the theater. Plays that are successful in one city are frequently not successful in the othe But the play that is popular in both cities is probably the better play. The book that can be enjoyed in England and America is greater than the book that can be appreciated in England alone. Goethe, Heine, Ibsen, and Tolstoi are not read only in Germany, Norway, and Russia. Dante is not a poet for Italians alone but for all people. Shakespeare would not be counted the world's greatest writer if only the English found pleasure in his plays. He is liked by all people in all countries.

The great book must appeal to all times. Every one is familiar with the meteoric progress of the "best seller". Two, three, or five hundred thousand copies are sold in on year, and the book is not heard of afterwards. Twenty years ago David Harum was a "best seller"; every one was telling how David managed the balky hors, or citing some other example of his homely wisdom. Nowadays few refer to the book, and few not of its generation have even heard of it. Since David Harum, The Calling of Dan Matthews and Freckles have come and gone. Yet Kipling's Kim(1901), which was published about the time of David Harum, is still read. Hawthorne's The Sacrlet Letter(1850) is now a favorite, though it is fifty years older than Freckles. The novels of Jane Austen and Sir Walter Scott are enjoyed after one hundred years, the plays of Shakespeare after three hundred years, the poems of Chaucer after five hundred years, the epics of Homer and the tragedies of Sophocles after two thousand years. A book may be very popular with the people of some special age because it reflects their interests, or takes up their immediate problems, and so it may become a "best seller"; but the book that is really good will be liked by all people, in all places, and at all times.

11. Universality.

In any community of people, whether it be a small village or a great nation, two different kinds of traits may be distinguished. there are first those which are peculiar to, and characteristic of, that community, and which assume different forms in other communities; for that reason we may call them variable traits. Nearly all customs and manners and a great part of language and religion, belong to this class of the variable traits.

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There are also other characteristics which are common to all human beings, and which remain the same in spite of differences of manner, language, or religion. Chivalry, courage, disappointment, love, hate, these are the same in all people of all nations and of all times. Such traits we call universal.

Any book naturally reflects both knids of traits. Hamlet reflects Elizabethan England, its language, its customs, its modes of warfare, its disputes over child actors; it also reflects the universal man, his perplexity, indecision and nobility of soul. In order to appeal to people of different ages and different races a book must reflect primarily the universal rather than the variable traits. Such we find to be the case if we look at any of the great classics. We are not interested either in Lear or Oedipus because he wore different clothes, spoke a different languae or worshiped a different god from ours. We like him because, under all those differences, he seems a man like ourselves with the same problems to solve and the same difficulties in solving them. Because a good book appeals to the universal traits of humanity, it is said to possess universality.

In the case of any particular book,however, it is very difficult to tell whether it reflects primarily variable or universal traits. In fact it is impossible to tell accurately until suffucuent time has elapsed to give the critic perspective. It seems easy, for instance,to know that Shakespeare possesses universality, and we can see evidences of his genius even in his earliest writings. Yet to one of his contemporaries, Greene, he was "an upstart Crow"; and even the critic and poet,Dryden, writing fifty years after Shakespeare's death, is hesitant in the expression of his belief in Shakespeare's supremacy. In comparing Shakespeare with Ben Jonson, Dryden says Shakespeare is "at least his equal, perhaps his superior."

We say in reading Oedipus,King of Thebes, or King Lear, "The characters are human, they are like us." The people who enjoy the novels of to-day feel that the characters in them are human, but will the people who live two hundred or two thousand years from now still feel that these characters are like themselves? Are the people who read The Forsyte Saga today pleased merely by the picture of themselves, their age, their customs, or has Galsworthy given a picture of universal human relationships? One of the magazines has bee publishing the opinions of various critics as to what books of the present time will liv

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a hundred years. One thinks that Romain Rolland's Jean-Christophe will live, another, J John Galsworthy's The Forsyte Saga, a third, Arnold Bennett's tales of the Five Towns. Each c ritic has selected those works which seem to him to appeal to the universal. But critics may be mistaken. Critics tho ght Carlyle a barbarian, Keats a thin -skinned sensualist, and Tennyson a sentimental young fool. In other words we cannot say with certain ty that a book has universality until it has stood the test of time.

Universality is not the same as age. It is that quality in writing which appeals to the universal traits of humanity. It is a quality tay may be possessed by a book writte to-day as well as by the recognized masterpieces. The only accurate test of its presence however, is the test of time. A book lives if it has universality; the proof that it has universality, is that it lives.

lll. The Laws of Literature.

Universality is like electricity; no one knows what it is, and it is defined solely in terms of its power. But like electricity some of its manifestations may be described. The books that have lived may be studied, their common characteristics picked out, and the "universal" traits di scovered. It was in this way that Aristotle discovered the prin ciples incorporated in his Poetics. He examined the plays of his time so wisely that his work is still studied for the principles of the drama. H's practice has been that of all critics since his time. Finding the common traits of the books that have lived they ave formulated from them the so-called "laws" of literature.

A law in this sense is not a command or an order by which some practice becomes right or wrong. The laws of literature are like the laws of the natural sciences; statements of t e usual phenomena, the common occurrences. It is a law, for instance, that pigs and horses walk on four feet and human beings walk on two. If by some strange cataclysm men sh should begin ~~to walk~~ walking on their hands, and in a thousand years all men walked on hands as well as feet, the law would be changed and would state that men, like pigs and horses, walk on four reet. In the same way the laws of literature represent merely the inferences, hypotheses drawn from study and comparison of books that have lived. No story or poem has ever been known to live which did not show imagination or which did not appea to the emotions. Therefore, the law states that good literature must be the work of the imagination and that it must appeal to the emotions.

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Because these laws are only inferences, they are not absolute. The law itself may be i incorrect in that it may a false inference from the known or available data. For instance, in the Renaissance the critics saw that the plays of the Greeks possessed the power to live they saw also that all the plays of the Greeks were written inapproximately the same form; they drew the conclusion that any play to be good must be written in that form. We know now that this inference is false, for the plays of Shakespeare, which possess an even greater degree of universality than do those of the Greeks, are not written in that form. Again, the laws of literature, being infe ences from the past, cannot take into account the developmen of the future. Aristotle knew nothing of a play with two plots and took no account of such a drama in his Poetics. Shakespeare proved that a play with several actions may make as permanent appeal as a play with only one plot.

The laws of literature, then, cannot be stated dogmatically; certain books have lived, and we try, by studying those books, to determine the characteristics that have given them lasting value. The conclusions may be wrong, but the method is, nevertheless, right. There is only one rule for determining the values of literature; namely, to study the books that have lived and from them determine the laws of literature and the qualities of a writing that make it live.

IV. Method of Studying the Laws of Literature.

Though there is only one way to determine these values, there are several ways to stud study them.

, Specimens of prose and poetry may be studied and the good and bad points in them pointe out directly. This method has the advantage that the student gains an acquaintance with good books, and for that reason it is the plan usually followed in high school and college cours in literature. It has the disadvantage that the values of literature can be discussed only as they are illustrated in the particular writings being studied, and the student's informa tion about them is thus not well systematized. When he has finished his cources in literature, he knows certain books, and he knows the history of the period or the chief character istics of a type or an author, but he does not have any definite standard by which he can evaluate other writings.

2. The laws of literature as they have been determined by scholars and critics may be class ified in amore or less complete and scientific system. When presented in this way they

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3. A third plan attempts to obtain the advantages of both of the others by following the method usually adopted in the study of the natural sciences. In chemistry or biology, for instance, the principles or laws of the subject, having been classified and arranged, are presented to the student in orderly, scientific form. As each principle is studied, the pupil is given concrete illustrations in the laboratory. So in the study of literature the laws or principles may be presented in an orderly fashion with illustrations of each principle. In this way the student will learn the laws of literature and at the same time increase his knowledge of the great writers.

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"I believe we should open the romances of Hawthorne and the romances of this spring," he continued, "just in the same spirit, to find out what is in them, to see if they please us, and then perhaps to explain to ourselves what the quality of the pleasure is."

Having at one time undertaken a study of the wealth and financial backing of successful literary figures, he concluded that few men lived who could display genius while hungry, admitting the one great exception, Edgar Allen Poe. "Poverty," he asserted, "is the great enemy of ~~life."~~ art because

He wore a large, dark bow tie until his hair began to turn white, then he changed to white bows. Interviewers continually pointed out the humanness of his nature, declaring "there was nothing pretentious about him, nothing austere, or bibliophile, but rather that the twinkle in his eye bespoke the fact that he enjoyed life as though it were a game."

His other published works included "The Romance of America as Told in Our Literature," 1929; "Feminism and Femininity," 1930, and in collaboration with Blanche Colton Williams, "Do You Know English Literature?" 1930.